

aires will be able to indulge in the luxury of potatoes for dinner once a week? If an acre of land at Provo yields \$2,923 per annum and money is worth 8 per cent per annum, what is an acre of Provo potato land worth? That is a problem for our high schools. And we who claim that there is no aristocracy in this country must rustle with the problem of what a man must be who owns land down on the Provo bench.

Only The Best Wins

THE best impression that a state fair can make is that only the very best that can be produced is what wins. This applies to all the animals, all the fruits, to the bread that the house wife makes, to the picture that the artist paints—everything.

It gives to the boys and girls who visit the fair an idea that only the very finest is good enough.

It will have its effect on their lives no matter what may be their stations or occupations.

Unconsciously they will be making estimates of men and men's work, on that basis, all their lives.

It is the same in high fields and humble stations.

It applies the same to rare paintings and statuary as to pigs and chickens.

All the children should visit the fair. All the young men and women should visit it, and go away with the thought that the great world is but a great fair and the only honest prizes drawn in it are for superior excellence in all its fields.

AN AID TO PROTECTION

By forcing the eight-hour day and ten-hour pay upon the railroads, with the consequent increase in rates of fares and freights to enable the roads to meet this increased expense, President Wilson has unwittingly furnished the advocates of a protective tariff with a very potent argument.

The increase in the cost of transportation which is thus entailed will fall upon all raw materials and upon all finished products alike. The manufacturer will have to charge more for his product because his raw material will cost him more when he gets it to his mill. The jobber will have to charge the retailer more for the same reason. And likewise the store-keeper will have to get more money out of the consumer.

All these items of increased cost will work to the detriment of American goods if they are compelled to compete with foreign goods in the American market. The foreign goods will be produced by cheaper labor than ours. They will be laid down in American ports by water freights, which are much lower than railroad freights. To their initial cost on the dock must be added only the one increased charge for transportation to the point of their ultimate distribution. They will thus have the advantage over American goods at every point.

The only remedy is to keep them out of the American market—which can be accomplished only by a high and a protective tariff.

When the president said that steps must be taken to prevent the recurrence of another railroad situation such as we recently passed through, he spoke words of solemn import upon which he turned his back as soon as congress proposed to adopt a palliative instead of a real remedy. There is absolutely nothing now to prevent a recurrence of the trouble—either with the Brotherhoods or with other classes of railroad employees—whenever they see fit to inaugurate it. The Brotherhoods may decide that they want the time and a half instead of the pro rata pay, the other employees who do not benefit by the present arrangement may decide that they want the eight-hour day. There is nothing

to prevent them from formulating the demand and nothing to prevent them from coming to congress and fixing a day and hour before which the legislation must be enacted. The president went the whole distance in yielding.

STRONG COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Salt Lake county Republicans are in shape at last to match strength with the opposition. Given a county ticket that is the strongest named in years, they have now effected an organization that is the strongest named in years, they have now effected an organization that should be able to cement every faction within the party and whip Republicans of all sorts into line for the campaign.

The election of Chas. M. Morris as county chairman should meet with universal approval within the party. No better choice could possibly have been made. Mr. Morris is a genuine party man of wide campaign experience, and commands the confidence of the leaders and the rank and file alike. The announcement of his selection started a wave of confidence all along the line, and judging by the business-like manner in which he has assumed control of affairs he will soon have the party organized in solid formation for the fight.

The appointment of F. E. Schefski to the position of county secretary of the party was a popular move. It was a recognition of the rank and file, for the new secretary has been identified with them for years. Mr. Schefski is a seasoned campaigner and will command the loyal and active support of all active Republicans. In this appointment Mr. Morris has already justified the claims of his friends that he will build the new organization from the bottom up and that he will place a premium on party service.

Senator Underwood, of Alabama, author of the Underwood tariff bill, in speaking of the political flop of the administration on the dye stuff proposition, said in a bitter retort to Senator Stone, who had attacked him for not supporting the action of the Democratic caucus: "You dare to lecture me because I dare to repudiate a part of your bill that is a stench to the nostrils of the Democratic party. If the caucus that adopted the dye stuff resolution had been binding upon the party, I should then have determined whether I should separate myself permanently from the party or bow my head to the desecration of its principles."

The Adamson eight-hour law which the president signed with so many pens and with so many evidences of political satisfaction is not a means of insuring permanent industrial peace. It is a mere truce. It contains no assurance that congress will not again be laid under duress and the public under tribute whenever any group of labor leaders feel themselves strong enough or think that a president with a subservient congress is weak enough to get by with it.

The French soldiers have been ordered to shave off their beards. If it helps their campaign, Mr. Hughes should take notice.—Chicago Evening Post.

Evidently Mr. Hearst's editorials are not widely read in Roumania.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Republican farmers of Colorado are reported to be growing bearded wheat. Mr. Hughes, please note.—Alamosa Empire.

The most noticeable feature of King George's latest visit to the front is that he went afoot.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

Republican Ticket

National

President
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
Vice-President
CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS

Presidential Electors
ASA R. HAWLEY
ORANGE SEELEY, SR.
THOMAS SMART
DAVID JENSEN

State

United States Senator
GEORGE SUTHERLAND
Governor—NEPHI L. MORRIS
Supreme Judge—D. N. STRAUP
Secretary of State—LINCOLN G. KELLY
Attorney General—HAROLD P. FABIAN
Treasurer—D. H. MADSEN
Auditor—JOSEPH JENSEN
Supt. Public Instruction—E. G. GOWANS

Congressional

First District—TIMOTHY C. HOYT
Second District—CHARLES R. MABEY

Judicial

District Judges
E. A. ROGERS C. W. MORSE
T. D. LEWIS M. L. RITCHIE
W. H. FOLLAND
District Attorney—E. O. LEATHERWOOD

County

Commissioners
Long term—A. H. CRABBE
Short term—GEORGE T. SHARP
Clerk—A. E. BEVERIDGE
Sheriff—JOSEPH E. BURBIDGE
Attorney—HORACE H. SMITH
Treasurer—GIDEON SNYDER
Recorder—CLARENCE M. CANNON
Auditor—W. J. KORTH
Assessor—E. L. BURGON
Surveyor—GEORGE A. MOORE

City

City Judge
JOB P. LYON N. H. TANNER
Justice of Peace
NOEL S. PRATT C. R. BRADFORD
Constable
JOHN A. EKMAN M. W. EARL

County Precincts

Precinct One
Justice of Peace—W. H. STOUT
Constable—ORSON ANDREWS
Precinct Five
Justice of Peace—A. J. HILL
Constable—D. R. HARMON
Precinct Six
Justice of Peace—CLIFFORD I. GOFF
Constable—WILLIAM OBIORN

Legislative

Senate
ELIAS S. WOODRUFF
MRS. ANNIE WELLS CANNON
HARRY S. JOSEPH

House
W. G. BURTON
F. X. A. EBEL
W. E. WARE
CHARLES H. BALDWIN
DAVID A. SMITH
E. L. CROPPER
WENDELL B. HAMMOND
W. A. HOWARD
N. G. MORGAN
ALEX E. CARR